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Therefore, compressing the image can be effectively lossless with respect to human vision. For example, it has been found that both JPEG compression and fractal image compression, when set for moderate compression, result in images suitable for transmission without resulting in data loss perceptible with human vision. --

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 21 and 22.

Amend claims 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 23, 26, and 27 as follows:

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1. (Amended) A method comprising:
generating a compressed medical image from a source medical image at a first location;
transmitting the compressed medical image to a remote view station at a second location for display;
selecting a region of the [displayed] compressed medical image at the second location; and
applying image analysis operations to a region of the source medical image at the first location corresponding to the selected region of the compressed medical image.

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3. (Amended) The method of claim 1 and further including transmitting region information separate from the compressed medical image from the remote view station to an image server, wherein the region information defines the selected region of the displayed medial image.

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6. (Amended) The method of claim 1 and further including receiving a diagnosis at the first location from the remote view

station and associating the diagnosis with the source medical image in a database at the first location.

10. (Amended) A system comprising:
an image server at a first location storing a source medical image;
a remote view station at a second location communicatively coupled to the image server to receive a compressed version of the source medical image, wherein the remote view station includes an input device for selecting a region of the compressed medical image, and further wherein the image server applies an image analysis operation on a region of the source medical image that corresponds to the selected region of the compressed medical image.

11. (Amended) The system of claim 10, wherein the remote view station transmits region information separate from the compressed medical image from the remote view station to the image server, wherein the region information includes a plurality of pixel coordinates outlining the selected region of the compressed image.

15. (Amended) A computer program, tangibly stored on a computer-readable medium, comprising instructions operable to cause a programmable processor to:
generate a compressed medical image from a source medical image at a first location;
transmit the compressed medical image to a remote view station at a second location for display;

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A6 receive at the first location region information from the remote view station, wherein the region information defines a region within the compressed medical image; and

apply image analysis operations to a region of the source medical image at the first location as a function of the region information.

23. (Amended) A method comprising:

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A7 compressing a source medical image at a first compression level at a first location;

transmitting the compressed medical image to a remote view station at a second location for display;

receiving at the first location region information separate from the compressed medical image from the remote view station, wherein the region information defines a region of the compressed medical image; and

compressing a region of the source medical image at a second compression level at the first location as a function of the region information, wherein the second compression level results in less information loss than the first compression level.

26. (Amended) The method of claim 23 and further including receiving at the first location a diagnosis from the remote view station and associating the diagnosis with the source medical image in a database at the first location.

27. (Amended) A method comprising:

transmitting a medical image from a first location to a remote view station at a second location for display;